An Independent Weekly For Canadians of Japanese Origin

THE NEW CANADIAN

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First Group of Repatriates To Sail for Japan in January

Contingent of 900 Single Men Will Leave Vancouver on Warship

OTTAWA, Ont.—The 10,000 Japanese in Canada who volunteered to return to their homeland will sail from Vancouver and it is expected first groups will be on the way by mid-January, The Vancouver Province reported Nov. 24.

Tentative plans call for use of both Canadian and United States transports.

It will probably be necessary to send the repatriates to Japan in groups of 1,000 to 2,000.

Officials are working out details and are confident of a start very early in the new year.

Thomas Pickersgill, federal labor department representative who has been in charge of the Japanese in the West, headquarters in Vancouver, is in Ottawa to complete transportation and other details.

NO RECEPTION CENTRES

Deputy Labor Minister Arthur MacNamara said he does not think it will be necessary to set up reception centres in Vancouver to handle the Japanese as they are sent westward from the prairie provinces.

Groups of 1,000, in special trains, will be rushed to embarkation points and placed aboard ships immediately on arrival at the coast.

$200 GRANTS TO EACH

The Vancouver Sun carried a report on Nov. 26 stating that $200 will be paid each of the 900 members of the first contingent of repatriates.

(A Canadian Press dispatch of Nov. 28 said travelling expenses will be provided but no amount has been established.)

"The 900 unmarried Japanese nationals and Canadian-born Japs, who will make up the first group, will be transported from Vancouver by a Canadian warship," the paper stated.

"The money is being given them in order to keep them from starving once they land in Japan.

SINGLE MEN FIRST

"Government policy is to repatriate the single men first; then those with families.

"Some time in the new year, the Royal Commission on Japanese loyalty will be set up and those found undesirable will be shipped to Japan whether they want to go or not.

"There is to be no unnecessary waste of time in repatriation. The problem is simplified while the United Nations forces are still in control. If repatriation were to be left until the new Japanese government is set up, there might be complications.

"Disposition of the remaining 13,000 is a more difficult problem.

Winnipeg Evacuees Form Defence Committee on Repatriate Question

WINNIPEG, Man.—Evacuees in Winnipeg and vicinity will rally to the support of the over 10,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who are threatened with immediate deportation.

A provisional Defence Committee was organized at an emergency meeting of Nov. 24, and a mass meeting of the evacuees has been called for Dec. 2, at 2 p.m., in the Manor Hall.

Their chief concern is to see that all people, Japanese nationals and naturalized Canadians, as well as the Canadian-born, who signed repatriation papers and later cancelled them should get a fair hearing instead of being rushed to Japan as "disloyal to Canada."

According to a recent announcement made by the Minister of Labor, Japanese nationals and naturalized people involved in the repatriation will not be given an opportunity for such hearings.

Included in the Defence Committee are R. Tachibana from the Issei Committee; S. Sato from the Issei-Nisei Joint Committee; Miss Yoshiyo Hikida from the Nisseiettes; George Sasaki from the Maniseis; and Kasey Oyama.

The Defence Committee, when approved before the mass meeting on Sunday, will proceed immediately to raise funds necessary for the court action expected to be started probably in Vancouver.

The committee will also co-ordinate the actions of scattered evacuee groups in a joint effort to prevent the deportation without examination of people who signed the documents due to pressure, misunderstanding, fear, and from other causes not connected with the question of disloyalty.

University of Sask. Scores Bill 15

SASKATOON, Sask.—The University of Saskatchewan students unanimously passed a resolution urging that "no further action be taken on Bill 15, clause 9, section 3 . . . until ample time has been allotted for a complete review of the case and a fuller expression of Canadian public opinion," at a mass meeting at the university last week.

A heated argument took place with the audience leaving no doubt as to the majority opinion. When the motion was read and assent called for, the whole audience registered its approval.

Rev. A. B. B. Moore, speaking at the meeting, warned that deportation of Japanese Canadians would set a dangerous precedent. Two faculty members who were present scored the bill as against democratic principles.

The resolution has been forwarded to the prime minister, the labor minister, and opposition leaders. Copies were sent to all student councils across Canada with the request that similar action be taken.

Urges Investigation

TORONTO, Ont.—An investigation of charges that many Japanese Canadians had been coerced into signing for repatriation to Japan was urged by The Toronto Star in an editorial on Nov. 21.

"It would be deplorable if Canada were to cast ashore a shipload of Canadian Japanese as the Nazis did to the German Jews," the editorial stated.

OTTAWA, Ont.—The number of Japanese in Canada who have requested cancellation of their applications for repatriation to Japan—only 200 before the end of the Pacific war—may now run as high as 2,000 or 3,000, according to The Vancouver Province. Department of Labor officials report the number jumped considerably after V-J day.

Nisei Served With Chinese Canadian Guerillas in Asia

WITLEY, Surrey, England—Among the sixty Chinese Canadians who served in southeast Asia and who are awaiting repatriation to Canada is Pte. Joseph Takashima, Nisei Canadian who was used to interrogate prisoners, Stuart Underhill, Canadian Press Staff writer, reported in a cable dispatch dated November 27.

The report added that Pte. Takashima's parents are residing at the relocation centre at New Denver, B.C.

The group is a part of the special force of Chinese Canadians, specially trained in Canada and India for guerilla fighting behind Japanese lines. The balance are still in the Far East. Most of them are from British Columbia.

None of those now homeward bound were in battle although several teams still in the theatre were dropped by R.C.A.F. planes in Malaya before the Japanese surrendered.

October Relocation Lowest in Year

The relocation movement trickled down to its lowest ebb for the year during the month of October, with only 46 persons migrating out of B.C. to eastern placement.

The Department of Labor list showed the movement was mostly into southern Ontario with the next largest group to Montreal. Two persons went to Alberta.

Movement out of B.C. was mostly from New Denver, where non-repatriates are housed. The second largest group was from Greenwood. The balance was made up of self-supporters from various interior centres.

Marpole Conservatives Presses Deportation

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Marpole Conservative division, at its annual meeting, passed resolutions urging immediate repatriation from Canada of all persons of Japanese origin on Nov. 27.

U.S. Begins Repatriation

NEWELL, Calif.—Four hundred and twenty-six single men, 18 years of age or over, left Tule Lake Relocation Camp, Nov. 22, for Seattle, where they were scheduled to board the transport, "Gen. G. M. Randall," sailing for Japan over the same weekend.

Embarking on the same vessel were 181 Japanese diplomats and families who had been captured in Europe. Among them was the former Japanese ambassador to Germany, Lieut.-Gen. Hiroshi Oshima.

Rest of the passengers are believed to be single men who had been interned in the U.S. during the war.

"Don't Look Japanese . . . ."

Tokyo Agog at Hawaiian Nisei WACs

TOKYO—Thirteen Nisei girls [illegible] Hawaii, assigned to the civil [illegible] detachment in Tokyo, [illegible] Japanese baffled—and [illegible] a little envious, according [illegible] dispatch in the Minneapolis Tribune.

[illegible] with, says the dis[patch] [illegible] Japanese protest "the[y] [d]on't look like Japa[nese]" [illegible] know what they were," [illegible] Japanese newspaper [illegible] thought perhaps they [illegible] created minor riots [illegible] they go.

[illegible] women seem partic[ularly] [illegible] with their army [illegible] with shining U.S. [illegible] They provide startling [contrast] to the often shivering [illegible] Japanese girls.

[Japanese] women, accustomed to [illegible] life and to remaining ob[scure] in the presence of men, ex[press] amazement at the fact the girls live in a fine army bo[illegible] and eat the same food served [to] the American officers.

Nevertheless, the girls work [hard] in the office of Lt. Col. Charles W. Wadsworth, deputy civil [censor]ship officer for Gen. Douglas MacArthur. They manage to have some fun, too, and have visited Honshu's historic shrines and toured the city.

Nearly half of the girls are graduates of the University of Hawaii.

Saskatchewan Will Co-operate in Dispersal Of Japanese Canadians

OTTAWA, Ont.—Saskatchewan is willing to take her quota of any Japanese allowed to stay in Canada, Premier T. C. Douglas declared on November 27, according to the Vancouver Sun.

Mr. Douglas did not think it would be fair to expect British Columbia to take all the Japanese, the report stated.

Although there is an agreement with the Dominion Government for the removal of the Japanese Canadians distributed among other provinces for security reasons during the war, Mr. Douglas intimated his government would not hold the Dominion to the letter of this agreement but would be willing to do its share in dealing with the Japanese problem.

Mr. Cruickshank Reads a Letter

Last week during the debates on the Japanese question the members of parliament listened solemnly to a hoax letter as it was quoted at some length by George Cruickshank, Liberal member for Fraser Valley.

The letter which appeared first in the Vancouver Sun, in April, 1937, stated: "We Japanese people regard our Imperial Family as divine and whose sanctity is inviolable." By "insulting" the Prince and Princess Chichibu, the letter intimated, "our most sacred sentiments and feelings" had been disregarded and flouted.

The letter was signed jointly by J. S. Tanaka, 336 Powell St.; F. Ushijima, B.A., Steveston, B.C.; K. Yoda, Steveston, B.C.; F. Hirano, Maple Ridge, and George Yamada, New Westminster.

Investigations carried out at the time revealed the letter was a fabrication. The New Canadian editorial commented on the letter when it was reprinted in the same Vancouver newspaper in 1942: "The Sun itself was unable to produce the original, admitted that no check was ever made on the 'bona fide' of letter writers, and readily agreed that all the evidence showed the letter was an absolute fake."

Civil Liberties Meeting Demands Deletion of Clause "G" in Bill 15

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A resolution demanding the deletion of [illegible] 3 of Bill 15 was unanimously passed by a standing vote at a mass meeting on November 27 held under the auspices of the Civil Liberties Union of Vancouver at the Pender Auditorium.

Mrs. Dorothy G. Steeves, former M.L.A., declared that "Canadian [illegible] has sunken to a new low when we attempt to deprive citizens of nationality and place them between tiers of heaven and hell."

The clause was charged to be a menace "which violates the principles of equality before the law" by Garfield King, noted lawyer.

V. J. Rowbottom, of the Junior Board of Trade, said "Canadians must not permit a small body of men to hold deliberations in secrecy. The government of the people does not mean clause (g) of Bill 15."

Other speakers including Rev. Wilberforce Cooper of St. James Anglican Church, Rev. [illegible] of the United Church, John Sutherland of the B.C. Teachers' Federation, Rev. Archie McLachlan of the Baptist Church, [illegible] Philpott, [illegible] [illegible] of the League of Nations Society, and [illegible] [illegible] denounced clause [illegible] of Bill 15.

LABOR COUNCIL DEMANDS IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL

While [illegible] was being conducted in the [illegible] second floor hall of the Pender Auditorium, Vancouver Labor Council (C.C.L.) meeting at the same time in the first floor hall, passed a motion demanding the "immediate and total withdrawal" of Bill 15. Clause g of the Bill was charged "a nefarious measure."

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Review All Cases

The minister of labor has announced a repatriation policy in which the following conditions have been laid down:

1. Japanese nationals who requested repatriation either before or after September 2 should be deported, apparently without opportunity to have their cases reviewed.

2. Where Canadian-born and naturalized persons have applied for cancellations prior to September 2, such cancellations should be permitted.

3. Canadian-born persons (naturalized Canadians are not included) who applied for cancellation after September 2 should have their cases reviewed.

There is no logical basis for making the above distinctions in the treatment of the Canadian-born, the naturalized Canadians, and the Japanese nationals. All are legal residents of Canada and entitled to the same privileges of British justice.

Yet it is proposed to interpret identical cases, where it concerns naturalized Canadians and Japanese nationals, as instances of unmistakable disloyalty, and where it concerns the Canadian-born, as cases of doubtful implication and subject to review.

* * * * *

The minister in an apparent effort to strengthen the basis for the government's repatriation policy has declared:

> "Up until the defeat of Japan the Japanese wanted to go back to their own country. As I said yesterday, this is a free country, and we took them at their word. But when the atomic bomb cropped up and Japan was defeated, they were prepared to change their minds. That is the position in a nutshell."

On what evidences does the minister base his accusation? He has stated most emphatically that there had been no coercion in the securing of signatures to the repatriation documents. But in the face of undisputable facts, he can make that statement only on the flimsiest point of technicality.

When he states further that the Japanese signed "willingly" he is being deliberately inaccurate. If the labor minister has access to the series of correspondence and petitions sent to the department of labor (some of which were addressed to the minister himself) from the Japanese representatives in Tashme and Slocan Valley, he should be in the best position to know how desperately the Japanese pleaded to be given a reasonable alternative to signing these forms. Yet the minister says they signed "willingly."

* * * * *

There is no objection from any quarters to the deportation of people proven to be disloyal. There may be a few of these people. There is no objection to the deportation of those who wish to leave Canada of their own volition. There are probably a few thousand of these. But a charge has been made that the government is attempting to deport a considerable section of an unpopular minority group who do not wish to go to Japan, but who have been cornered into signing certain documents of questionable legality. Why is there no investigation of such a serious charge?

The minister stated that a "thorough investigation" by the Red Cross representative showed that there had been no "intimidation" and "that the word had been used wrongly." Why has not the complete opinion of the investigator been made public? No competent investigator who has toured the evacuee housing settlements can fail to be impressed by the fact that most of the Japanese were unwilling to sign these documents, and they signed because they believed they were forced to do so under conditions of pressure.

To clear the government of all charges of "intimidation" or "pressure," it would seem that the minister should welcome an opportunity to review the cases, not refuse that privilege.

Even the war criminals of Germany and Japan are not condemned without a trial. Why should an examination be denied to law-abiding and legal residents of Canada, many of whom have lived here upwards of 30 years, and not one of whom has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the war, before declaring them disloyal and forcibly deporting these people and their Canadian-born children from Canada?

My Goodness, Mr. Reid

[illegible]

"Japan's plans for conquest and the formation of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere lie in ruins, as futile as the remnants of her army which are scattered across the south Pacific islands. The defeat means the end of military domination in Japan. It means a rude awakening for the people of Japan who have followed their leaders with a blind faith into destruction.

"The defeat of Japan means more than the final defeat of the axis nations. It means a grim realization by the people of the whole world that they cannot afford a World War III."

Regarding the atrocity stories, The New Canadian has reported faithfully our items which were thought to be of particular interest to people of Japanese origin in Canada. Thus we mentioned the Kamloops-born Japanese notoriously sadistic in his treatment of Canadian prisoners, Tokyo Rose, report of atrocity stories as admitted to a Nisei by Japanese war prisoners, etc.

Perhaps Mr. Reid should read his copies of The New Canadian with greater care.

Incidentally we might add that three members of The New Canadian staff, including the publisher and former editor, have joined the Canadian army at the first opportunity.

GSing with J.T.O.

They Will Be Home for Xmas

They're dreaming of a White Xmas
With all the friends they have back home . . .

These few lines stolen from Crosby's song hit would very aptly describe the sentiments of the boys of S-20. I don't think the ol' Crooner would begrudge these few words. After all, he's got Dixie, four sons and also Crosby Enterprises.

Yes, those supermen Estrellita wrote about will be home come Xmas. It looks like the Army has something to live up to now. Don't let Estrellita down fellows.

* * *

First, I would like to clear up a bit of misinterpretation re "Hallowe'en Party at S-20" write-up by yours truly. It seems that some of the folks back home received the impression that the boys are having a "whale of a time" out here. This is not so. Although the party was every bit as enjoyable as I tried to convey in words, this was the only such occasion in the four months that the boys have been here. Study . . . eat . . . study . . . sleep . . . "study" in an endless cycle has been the daily routine of the boys, and it sure isn't any fun without social life. Gruesome isn't it? You can bet your bottom dollar that the boys are looking forward to Xmas at home.

This article is submitted as a reminder to the Nisei in Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and other centres that have contributed their best males to the Army (they're eligibles too, girls). Yes, I want you to see that the boys have an enjoyable time, so that they come back and work on the same high standard they have maintained so far. They [illegible] proof that what [illegible], what they [illegible] they will have to go through in [illegible] has been and will continue [illegible] effort.

[illegible] to you Nisei all of you [illegible] these boys that their [illegible] to the future of the Nisei is being appreciated and that you are all behind them [illegible]. They have been called [illegible] by some [illegible] people but as long as

"Sign Willingly?"

(The Vancouver Province editorial, November 26, 1945)

Of all the subversive nonsense spoken in the debate on the Japanese problem in the House of Commons on Thursday, none was more foolish, inaccurate or subversive than the statement made by the minister of labor, the very man who should know the Japanese question best, because the handling of the Japanese has been all along a part of the work of his department.

Rev. Daniel McIvor of Fort William had spoken of the citizenship aspect of the problem and of the iniquity of any attempt to make British Columbia supply homes for the Japanese.

"I will say that Canadian citizenship is a sacred thing," said the member for Fort William, "and whether a man be Japanese, Indian or Irish, his citizenship is his sacred right and we must be careful how we handle it."

This remark brought Hon. Humphrey Mitchell to his feet. "I wish to point out," he said, "that when this nation accords the rights of citizenship it also imposes obligations. When you stand alone in a fight you need friends.

"So long as the B.C. Japs expected to win the war, they wanted to go back and partake of the victory. So they signed up to return postwar. But when the atomic bomb shattered Japan's chances and these went down the drain, these boys who signed willingly to go back to Japan changed their minds. They want to stay here."

"Signed willingly," the minister says. What does he mean by that? Does he not know that there was no willingness whatever about the choice the Japanese were required to make? These people were confronted with an alternative which was no alternative at all for many of them, though it had the appearance of being one. They were told by the officials who made the enquiry that if they refused to ask for repatriation they would be certified as "non-cooperative?" They did not know what that meant. But it sounded sinister, as it was, no doubt, intended to sound. It seemed to imply a threat. So in the face of this subtle bit of coercion a great many Japanese who would not otherwise have signed the request for repatriation signed. Now, they wish to change their minds and if there is any justice in Canada they will be given the right to do so.

their convictions can be maintained their purpose kept untarnished, with your assistance, they will continue to rack up scores for us in this great and worthwhile battle for the emancipation of the Nisei.

* * * *

This is a special memo to the GIRLS. Maybe you haven't the facial features of a Lana Turner, the figure of Yvonne de Carlo and the legs of a Dietrich, but you're OK with the boys and they're looking forward to seeing you. So, just be your sweet natural self and be prewarned of a very busy Xmas week with the Army.

Across the Inlet

At the request of the Rehabilitation Authorities for the camp we had occupied since our arrival here, it was decided that S-20 be moved elsewhere. Our former Camp being convenient to necessary facilities, is now being occupied by men who are taking Technical Rehabilitation Courses. [illegible] was moved lock, stock and barrel across the water across the Burrard Inlet [illegible] West Vancouver.

Our new location is [illegible] Park amidst beautiful surroundings. Remember Stanley Park [illegible] lies directly across the [illegible] First Narrows Bridge [illegible] left, English Bay and [illegible] There're to the right [illegible] capped Lions. They re[illegible] kind us.

As night draws nigh a [illegible] gold leads over the rippling [illegible] to the sun as it sets in [illegible]. Stanley Park can [illegible] across the waves of [illegible] lights of the First Narrows [illegible] twinkle like stars and if we [illegible] turn our backs to all this [illegible] lo and behold, the snow-capped Lions in the twilight haw[illegible] the beauties of nature!

No More Hedging

(The Vancouver Sun editorial, November 23, 1945)

Sept. 2, 1945, is the magic key to the fuss about deporting from Canada the Japs who said they wanted to go.

It was the date upon which Japan surrendered. A canvass of the 24,000 Japs in this country had produced 10,400 applicants for repatriation to the land of their racial origin. They no longer wanted to remain here and they said so in writing above their own signatures. Japan was the land for them.

But a great change came over them when Hirohito's dream of Pacific hegemony collapsed in ashes. They suddenly yelled that they had been coerced. They started lawsuits. They complained to the International Red Cross. But to no avail. The Red Cross investigator reported that there was "no question whatever of discrimination," according to a statement made to Parliament on Wednesday by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour.

But Mr. Mitchell went further. He pointed out that only a very insignificant number had asked to cancel their applications prior to Sept. 2. Since then since the last hope of a Nipponese victory vanished in the smoke of Hiroshima—a flood of requests for revocation has poured in. These people have suddenly become good Canadians, renouncing all interest in the land of their forefathers.

How seriously are we to accept the volte face? What inference is to be drawn from the flip-flop? Where lies the true loyalty of the secondguessers?

The short answer from most Canadians, and almost all British Columbians, is that "we heard them the first time." There is more than a suspicion that thousands of these Japs were playing both ends against the middle while waiting to see which way the cats of war would jump.

Mr. Mitchell, on behalf of the Dominion Government, has announced a rule-of-thumb policy to settle the matter. Sept. 2 is to be the cut-off date. Jap born or naturalized in Canada who changed their minds about voluntary deportation before Japan sued for peace will be permitted to withdraw their applications. Subsequent requests will be ignored, together with the efforts of all Japanese nationals to hedge against defeat of their homeland.

The Sun assumes that British Columbia will settle for that kind of a solution. In view of the fact that few Japs in either category can qualify under the pre-surrender tests, the numbers involved will be relatively unimportant.

The important thing is to get on with the job of dispersing the [illegible] 000 or so who will remain here after General MacArthur makes room for the repatriates. That is the Dominion Government's policy. The General is willing [illegible] Columbia is anxious. [illegible] ing it up?

「冬(眠)」にはいつてよい時か

―カナダ各地よりの便り―

一束

▲レイモンドでわら向いて別懇が一ーどいふ際へ手振りすでも現狀を打開しなければ我々の將來性はない。此際アパーチーにも色々の團体はあるが、その團体も今此の急激に變り行く世界、吾人事でなる我々自身の前に横たはる種々の問題に對して行動のできる[illegible]がある。我々一世は語學的に行き故か政治法律の智識淺く又民族的からか、事に處して思慮淺き傾向あり其上に年寄ふの保守的な勢力があるので事に處して機會を逸する。今我々は政府の政策に對し強硬な態度で我々の考へを政府に訴へる時ではなからうか。來春までやハトピーツバウスに住んでをれば又ピーツ王カントラクトせねばならないやうにならないだらうか。我々が政府の政策を戰つて行くのには此國の狀態に明るく又將來の長い二世を無視してはいけない。一世の年寄りよ、子供らが父

老幼男女共に我々の將來に對し大きく色々熟議運動しようではないか。又は二世團体の活動もに近い様に思はれる。ジボーツもよい機會もよからう。だが現在諸所の政府が少數民族の代表に開く、同情を寄せてくれる時につぐくに同情を寄せてよいのか。二世諸君はカナダ市民ではないか。此國に生をうけ教育されカナダ興隆の一端を[illegible]つ愚直なる市民ではないか。それが市民としての義務權利を拘束されてゐる事は不合理であり又明らさまる國の恥である。此に至[illegible]は終つた。[illegible]く政府の政策を[illegible]めてゐる時ではない。將來の生活を[illegible]開し業務と權利の獲得運動にするのに今は絶好の機會ではなからうか(つぶやき生)

▲エドモントン・ミミ[illegible]下秀雄氏夫人の記念にピッセル

▲オンタリオ州プレン・ハイム―戰爭も終り平和となりつゝあるが加奈陀に居る日本人の生活戰はこれからだ。戰爭中よりも日本人の東部移動が多くなるにつれて困るのは老年ながら一日一語でも習得しようと心がけてゐる

▲オンタリオ州ヴァインランド―スティーヴン一寒いと云つても當地はまだ日中はシャツ一枚で働ける日もある。降霜期となれば[illegible]畑は馬鈴薯を掘ふので[illegible]まで忙しくなる事だらう。多くの作業として[illegible]も殆んど大家族が二組位ゐたのでに日本人の家族が二組位ゐたので互に行き來して語りあへる。何どうか我々一世は英語不自由でもなつてる

十一月十八日同教會に於て盛大な獻納式が行はれた。カナダ合同教會ドン教區のリー[illegible]ト牧師がミッションの挨拶牧師の司式しトロント教區の議長パー[illegible]牧師が說教した

▲トロント―十一月廿日トロント市青年會支部第三[illegible]一の定期總會があり[illegible]井田陰造氏も出席し日系人のみが戰時法令により拘束を受けてゐる不當さを述べ「忠誠なる日系加奈陀人を戰時法令より即時除外せよ」と要求する提案をなしたが満場一致を以て此案は受理され十二月の例會で討議される事になつた

▲モントリオール―伊藤ゼリー氏はメンタナ街四五〇二でエニオン・ナイト(寫眞業)を始めた

▲ニウデンヴァー―協和會主催で十一月十七日夜日本人ホールに於て川尻岩一氏の司會で時局講演會が開かれ(歸化日的達成の爲)備、遠藤寅七(吾人の境遇を自覺吉江三郎(日本人は何處へ行くか)岩崎與理喜(新しき世界觀の方向)近藤康作(加奈陀人から見た在留日本人)ミス・レディアード諸氏が現在の我々が進むべき將來への道は只一つ、善良なる國民として強く正しく更生する」との覺悟が何よりも必要であると主張。翌十八日午後には第六回インテリアタウン父母教師會聯絡協議會が開かれローズベリー、ボプオフ、ベイファーム、レモン・タリー各地より代表者と學校長教師が參加し議治大郎氏が司會して兒童教育

に見受けられるが、昔紙の前から馴れの[illegible]、思ひきり移動して行く、のが說の通り戰時中早く移動しためたので、私達は其時の苦勞を思ひ、是から移動する人は知人友人は多く何々の點でよい所はありけれども不當によい仕事口を得るにはまだ一苦勞しなければならぬであらう。當地ではみんな張り切つて働いてゐる

の岩崎興理喜氏より「お互の服に當場の相違が生じ落着きがない氣分にみたされるが兒童の教育に關しては一層關心を持つやうに」と希望があり、ボンオンン校の校長よりのクラス別による學校を見その聯絡及其の効果の報告は非常に得る所があつた。主催者側婦人達の手になる夕食の饗應があつた後散會したが大同團體は

▲ローズベリー―佛教會後援同附屬日曜學校主催の演藝會が十一月廿四日夜ホールに於て開催され踊、獨唱、合奏、喜劇等あり遠くニウデンヴァー方面からも多數の來觀者あり盛會だつた

人事消息

■出生 カズロー[illegible]の編田ハリー氏夫人は十一月廿四日男兒を、片栗時三氏夫人は先般女兒を出産▲ローズベリーの町田敏雄氏夫人は十一月十三日ニウデンヴァー病院にて男兒出産母子共健全にて健兒と命名

■結婚 トロントの岡崎清助氏長女メレー嬢とモントリオールの邊見惣吉氏長男逸夫氏(トロント)とは十一月十七日トロント市ウェックリーフ神學校(聖公會派)のチャプルにてアーミテージ牧師により結婚式擧行日系人二百名餘列席アーミテージ教師は元晩市クライスト・チャーチ・キャセドラルの牧師でメレーさんが日系人として最初に同師より受洗、今回の結婚式も校内のチャプルは大學生と教師以外には使用せぬ事になつてゐる先例を破つて擧行してくれたのであつた▲キャルガリーで長年チックセクサーをしてゐる富本博氏はマニトバ州イライの岡本千枝子嬢と松岡大郎氏夫妻の仲介で十一月廿一日同市ノックス合同教會でヒュウバン牧師により結こん同市に新居を持つた▲ヴァーノンの大橋武夫氏とオヤマの田井中操嬢は松本喜代太郎、富江[illegible]大郎兩氏夫妻の世話で[illegible]會に於て吉岡教師により結婚式を

結婚御挨拶

右兩名儀松岡大郎氏御夫妻の媒酌の下に十一月二十一日キャルガリーユナイテッド教會に於て牧師ヒッパンクス氏司式の下に結婚仕候節柄諸事簡略に相候間皆樣御不拘儀ごも極めて簡單に御披露も不拘候に付何卒御禮御厚情の程申上候又過分の祝品を拜受し深く感謝仕候事に候上乍ら共に末永く御指導の程願上候

十一月二十一日

富本博
岡村千枝子
富本宇太郎
同　初代
岡村ミツ

御禮

過去四年間御地に在住中色々と御厚情に預りました事と今回東行に際しまして送別會開催其他ご芳情を頂きました事を深謝致します

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二十五斤入ペール、ボープ渡しエフォービーで
三弗七十五仙

●……マネーオーダー同封で左記へ注文下さい

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Japanese Division
360 Homer St., Vancouver, B.C.

御禮

過去十ヶ年間御地に在住中は一方ならぬ御厚情に與り又[illegible]

十一月十九日

[illegible]
C/o Mr. Carl [illegible] Wheatley, Ont.

結婚御挨拶

右兩名儀十一月十七日トロントウィックリーフ神學校内チャプルに於て同校々長アーミテージ牧師の司式の下に結婚式を擧行致しました當日は多數御參列の榮を賜り[illegible]うございました宜敷くご指導下さるやう御願ひ申上げます

モントリオール 邊見惣吉
トロント 岡崎清助

TRANSFER

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日本人を何うするか

領議會に於ける各派代議士の意見

十一月廿一日のオタワ議會に於てミッチエル勞働相から日本人送還問題に關する政府の意向が表明された事は前號所報の通りで右に續いて代議士から發表された意見の大要は次の如し

×

▲アンガス・マキニス（シーシーエフ）日系加奈陀人をビーシー州以外に再定住させるために政府は各州政府と交渉して戰後に日系人を再移動させるといふ協約を取り付けすべきである。第二には在日系人が土地財產を購入乃至はリースする事を禁じてゐる制束を撤廢くべきであり、斯すれば彼等は經濟的保障を與へられ社會的にも經濟的にも根據を持ち得て彼らが再定住した地に落着ける事になる。自分は加奈陀人が斯うした完全なる市民權を與へられない限り彼らが太平洋沿岸に舞戻つてくる脅威は除かれないのだ。ミッチエル勞働相は歸國申請書サインの時壓迫はなかつたと云ふが政府の發した告示や警告には『東行する事を拒否する者は後で不忠誠者と見做し送還するかも知れない』と書いてあつたではないか。日けいカナダ人に對する取扱ひはあらゆるデモクラチックな傳統とクリスチャンの主義に背反したものであつた。彼らは加奈陀の同意を得て此國に居る者であり其七五パーセント以上は出生と歸化による加奈陀市民である。彼らは恒久的居住者[illegible]一九四二年に沿岸防衛地域から移動させられるまでは日本送還などと云ふ問題は曾て起つた事はないのだ。彼らは日本の軍國主義に對しても他の加奈陀市民同樣に責任はない。加奈陀生れの日系人にして不忠誠なる行動は一件だつてなかつた日本人總てに關しても自分の知る限りでは同樣である。而も彼らは不忠誠だと論難されてゐるが我々は彼らに對して其の忠誠を表示する機會は與へてゐない。彼らは軍隊に入りたいと願つたのに拒否された。何故か？何れにしても彼らが持つべき筈の市民權を戰後に要求するであらう事を恐れたからだ。米國政府が再三要請した結果日けい二世の少數一百五六十名が漸く入隊する事を許された有樣だつた（保守黨のケース代議士が『マキニス代議士は自分[illegible]あるのか』と質問したのに對してマキニス代議士は『自分はそんな事を謂つてゐるのではなくて日けい加奈陀人が他の加奈陀人同等に取り扱はるべきであると主張してゐるのだ』と答へた）

◇

▲（リッジ（西クートネーのビーヴルス・シーシーエフ）——日本人問題解決のために政府の六項を提議する（一）不忠誠の證據の上つた日系人總ては送還（二）歸國申請取消しを要求してゐる者のためには法延を設けて再審してやる（壓迫なるものはなかつたであらうがサインは通常でない事態の下に於て行はれたのだから再審してやるべきだ（三）カストディアンの手で處理した日本人の財產に關して直に調査し不公正を判明した分には完全なる賠償を行へ（四）[illegible]た事を發表宣傳せよ（五）公正なる試驗を保障する法律を制定せよ（六）此重要問題を理解認識せしめる教育運動をなせ。日本人問題に對しては選擧區から色々な意見が發表されてはゐるが何れもデラついたものだ

▲マクアイヴァー（フオートウイリアムの自由黨）——加奈陀の市民權と云ふものは神聖なものであり、日系人であるとインデアンであるとアイリッシであるとに關せず我々の市民たるの權利は神聖なるもので無ければならぬ

▲ミッチエル勞働相はマクアイヴァー代議士の言には贊同するけれども、加奈陀が他國から來た者に市民權を與へる時はこれに義務も伴ふといふ事を記憶せねばならぬ。日本人は日本が敗北するまでは日本へ歸りたいと言つてゐた[illegible]して云へ[illegible]

◇

▲トム・リード（新西院の自由黨）加奈陀に居るニッポン人は全部は日本から命を拜つてゐて彼等は日本軍部の決定的計畫の下に此國に來たものであり同化し得ないとて（一）日本人が徳に再定住してゐるのでビーシー州の防衞要域を沿岸百哩から東部州境まで延長せよ（二）歸還申請書に署名した者は全部還して了へ。中には不公正な取扱ひを受けた者もあらうから再調査の機會を與へてもよいが併し大部分の者は歸還申請書に署名する時何をしてゐるかは知つて居た筈だから政府は對策に出て彼らの[illegible]を許すべきではないと提議す

▲ロナ（モントリオール）[illegible]事には大きな[illegible]ある。次にはイタリー人以外にはユウが同化されるかも知れぬ。彼らの間に大なる差異があるとは云へないからだ

▲ヴァルファクシャンタ（ブレヤーヴァレーの自由黨）——二世の宣教師を日本へ送つてカナダのデモクラチックな生活方式を日本人に教へさせるのも日本人を驚かせるのであらう[illegible]早く實行させなければならぬ[illegible]る者に就いて聞きたい

▲ロウ（ピースリヴァーの社會信用黨）——日本人は不同化であるさ。不同化な少數民族は[illegible]を作りそれは[illegible]人種的偏見と禍害をもたらすので日本人にニッポンへ歸つて[illegible]めたがよいと思ふ。之が[illegible]に對する[illegible]

歸國者の第一組は一月中に出帆

特別列車で一度に千人宛晩香坡へ送り直に乘船させて

（オタワ廿四日發）自發的に日本へ歸る事になつた一萬人の日本人は晩香坡港から出帆して第一の組は一月半頃になる模樣で米國とカナダの船が使用される事に關の計畫が立てられてゐて一度に千人から二千人宛といふ事になろう。當局では目下具体案を立案中であるが來年早々から實行出來ると確信してゐるやうである。勞働省のピッカースギル日本人局長は先般來オタワに來てトランスポーテーション其他詳細な取りきめをして居るのであるが、マクナマラ勞働次官の語るところでは平原州から西行する日本人のために晩香坡で收容所を設けるなどいふ必要はなく、日本人の居住して居る場所から特別列車で千人づゝくらゐを晩香坡へ送り直に乘船させることになると云ふ。

二百弗宛支給

第一組は獨身者

（オタワ廿六日發）來年早々日本へ送り還す第一組九百人は日本ナショナルとカナダ生れの獨身者から成るべくカナダの市民權を[illegible]晩香坡から出發する事になるであらうが一人二百弗宛支給されることになるかも知れない。日本に上陸してからすぐ困らないやうにするためで『日本には再建の仕事が澤山あるから二百弗の金がなくなるまでには仕事口を得られる筈』といふのが當局の見解である。若し一萬人に上る日本行申請者の一部を政府では獨身者を先に入いで家族持を遣す方針である。一方日本人の[illegible]不忠誠をきめる[illegible]ミッションは[illegible]に設定され[illegible]好ましからずと認められた者は日本へ送還される筈だが『送還はさうすべきでなく聯合軍が日本を管理してゐて問題が簡單な制に片づけば新しい日本政府が出來たらこみ入つて來る恐れがあるから』とも云はれてをり[illegible]

一萬三千の處置は一暫困難なるものではあるが政府としてはナショナル、歸化人、カナダ生れの別なく、いつまでも問題として殘しておく事には決定的に反對で何等かの解決をもくろんでゐる

米國からは

先週第一組出發

（加州ツーリーレーク發）當キャンプからの最初の歸國者四百廿六人の獨身男子（十八歲以上）は十一月廿三日出發シアトルへ出て廿四日出帆の船で日本へ向つたが同船では大島前駐獨大使など百八十四人の外交官と家族も歸る。歸國者が携行出來る荷物は百七十五ポンドだけで所持金は現金十弗及び五十弗の旅行小切手、現金に替へる事の出來ぬ政府のボンド及一萬弗のセキュリティー（證券類）などであるがセキュリティーは日本に於て政府に押收される事になつて居る。他に商賣道具、電氣アイロン、裁縫ミシン等で運び得るに過ぎる物と個人の所有物は持參でき、規定の額面を超過する現金は役所に保管される

擁護委員會

ウヰニペッグで組織

（ウヰニペッグ發）日本人の歸國申請取消し願は太平洋戰爭終結までに僅三件だつたのが其後急激に增加して三千件に上ると勞働省では報告してゐる

[illegible]歸國申請取消しを願ひ出た者に對して公正なる再調査を行はれる事なく直に日本へ送還されようとしてゐる人々を擁護するためにウヰニペッグ地方在の日本人によつて十一月廿四日[illegible]協議會の結果[illegible]委員會が設けられ十二月二日[illegible]集會が開かれる[illegible]

カムループス商議

移動日本人追放要求

[illegible]

サスカチワン州は日系人を引受る

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の眞の獨立不羈の週刊紙

ウイニペグ市タルボット街五〇四　電話九〇一三〇六

發行者　生田國人
英文編輯者　小山和彦
日本文編輯者　梅月高市

（購讀料　一部十仙　一ケ月四十仙　前金六ケ月二弗　一ケ年四弗）

社説

再調査の機會を與へよ

ミッチェル勞働相は議會に於て日本人送還案を支持するために歸國申請調査の時「脅迫」などは加へなかつたし日本人は「進んで」サインしたのだと強調したが、事實は全く反對で勞働相自身が最もよく之を知つてゐる筈である。不忠誠が實證された者や、眞の自由意志によつて歸國を欲する者を送還する事には誰も反對はしないであらうし、又斯る者もあるではあらうが、法律上でも疑問のある申請書にサインすることを餘儀なくされ、日本行を欲してゐない者を政府は追放しようとしてゐるのである。勞働相はまた前十二ケ所代表によつて調べた結果でも脅迫など云ふ事はなかつたと言つてゐるが、然らば何故に其結果の詳細を公表しないのであるか。政府が非難されてゐる「脅迫」や「壓迫」の事實がないのであるならば何故に政府は再調査の機會を與へる事を拒否する代りに之を歡迎しないのであるか。ドイツや日本の戰爭罪人でさへ其刑を確定しては處罰しないのに、法律を遵守し合法的な長年の居住者たる日本人が其罪を確定されずして強制的に追放されなければならぬ理由は全然ない筈だ。

メモランダム（十一）
デモクラシー進展のために

ニューヨークに居る日本人の間から今度「北米新報」といふ週刊新聞が創刊された。創刊の辭の中に「……北米新報の使命は民主々義を擁護してその向上を助ける事である。……何故民主々義が日系人に必要であるか――と尋ねる人があるかも知れない。答へは、民主々義は吾々在米同胞の生活向上に絶對必要條件であるからだ――の一言に盡きる。開戰以來在米同胞は意識すると否とに拘らず、各人平等でない[illegible]民主々義の一基本權の保護下に生活して來た。敵國人と[illegible]を押され乍らも試驗上の差別待遇、轉住から不祥事件、政府當局諸般の政策に對し批判を下し、爭ふなど、我々が今日に至つたのは米國民主々義の前提があつたればこそである。米國民主々義が理想に達してゐたならば日系人の受けた苦痛などがなかつたであらう事を[illegible]極めて[illegible]たことを繰返して云ふ人がある。それなればこそ米國民主々義を向上せしめる必要があるので、民主々義を排撃する理由とはならないのである。米國民主々義に對するいたづらなる懐疑的思想は有閑なる徒の[illegible]であつて、生活する一般人に對し何等の行動原理とはならないものである。自主は在米日系人としての立場から離れたものであるが、それは[illegible]故國日本が運命的試練を経て現在當面しつつある世界史的變革に對應するものである。世界史的といふ理由は變革の内容が民主々義と云ふ世界的潮流に乗つてゐるからである。本紙は極力祖國の民主々義的再建を援助する。民主的日本は民主的米國の[illegible]となる事は絶對に[illegible]ない。吾々日系人は嘗ての敵米國と祖國日本に同時的に奉仕してきたから[illegible]道害される事のない幸福な時代を迎へ[illegible]つつあるのである。そして其の基本對的條件は日本の民主的變革、米國の民主々義を完全なもの、徹底的なものにする事にある。本紙はこれに關するニュースを憚なく提供する。北米新報は民主々義に基いて日系人當然の權利を擁護する。北米新報は他の人種的少數者階級、白人の民主的活動を支持する。民主運動である限りこれに援助を[illegible]。北米新報は洋の東西を問はず[illegible]與へる。北米新報は民主的日本國民と民主的米國々民と[illegible]」

二世に對し理解と同情を持て

今度の北米新報創刊號には前同志社大學總長湯淺八郎博士も一文を寄せてゐる。湯淺博士は昨年の夏、本紙を訪れた時にも報道した如く、[illegible]人に對して「在米日系人の將來は[illegible]日本をなくして[illegible]」と[illegible]在米同胞の心境は大轉換せねばならぬ[illegible]現實に着眼して米國に落ち着くべきものといふ意識が出來たならば、在米同胞の心境は大轉換せねばならぬ。在米同胞が[illegible]行は寄へ[illegible]と忠告した人である。同博士は言ふ「一同胞社會の現實を云ふまでもなく、第一に自己生活の再建といふ極めて卑近な具體的問題に大多數の同胞が直面しつつある事實を指すのである。心理的に經濟的に多大の難味を持つ一世と二世も其の生活の道を複雑多端な戰後の米國社會情勢下に打開しなければならない今日此の場合、如何なる人が世間に説明して彼等は迷ひ[illegible]するのであるか。既に殘られた[illegible]移民を以てもなることのない[illegible]作りの[illegible]清算して何故、何處の如く處置を[illegible]多くは共通の行つたつた生活に餘命をつなぐ[illegible]もあるまい。此際そこに[illegible]一行中[illegible]の設地に信頼して安住の新天地を求めるのではあるまいか。第二には二世の將來に對する一世の理解と安心とを強化する必要がある。一世の心配は必ずしもそれでなく見當違ひとは云はれないが、果してそれが何處まで米國社會の本質を世界の現實に即した判斷に基くものであるのか疑問である。その米國市民としての米國に生活する社會人としての行方、活き方、働き方に如何程の理解と同情とがあるであらうか。其の思想、情操、活動等に對してどこまでも島國日本の日本人としての舊來の觀點と標準から批判して、期待や希望や念願やに終始して徒に心配をしたり、見當違ひの[illegible]」

「追放條項」の撤去方を要求
市民自由聯盟其の他が猛烈に抗議

（晩香坡發）十一月廿七日開かれた晩香坡のシヴイル・リバテー・ユニオン主催の大集會はオタワ議會に提出されてゐる議案第十五號中から「勅令を以て市民の籍を取り上げ追放する」條項撤去方を要求する決議を満場一致の起立投票で可決した。ミセス・スチーヴンス代議士、キング・[illegible]選出、商業會議所[illegible]ーバー氏、ドブソン牧師、教師聯盟のサザランド、マクジクラン牧師、サン紙のヒルボット記者、國際聯盟協會のギバード、デラニー中尉等が演説して右の條項の不都合性を極力非難したのである。一方晩香坡勞働會議（シーシーエル）の例會でも右の條項を最も邪惡なるものと攻撃して其撤去方を要求した[illegible]學生は「日系加奈陀人送還は非違である。完全に再調査して加奈陀人の輿論が全的に發表されるまでは延期すべきである」と決議してオタワ當局に送達しビー・シー大學生其他にも此運動に參加方を求めた。

（トロント發）オンタリオ州のシーシーエフ大會は日系加奈陀人を送還せんとする政府の方策に抗議する決議を通過した。

▲先週開催のナイヤガラの農者協會支部連合[illegible]の保守黨協會大會は日本人送還に[illegible]

取消の機會を與へよ

（晩香坡發）十一月廿六日附のプロヴインス紙社説はオタワ議會に於てミッチェル勞働相が、日系人は歸國申請書に「喜んでサイン」したものであると述べた事を痛烈に論駁して「其當時サインするほか仕方のなかつた多くの日本人が其取消しを求めてゐるのに對しては[illegible]加奈陀に正義といふものが[illegible]與へらるべきである」と主張[illegible]

サスカチワン州は日系人を引受る

（トロント發）十一月廿四日のトロント・スター紙の社説は、多くの日本人は壓迫されて歸國申請にサインしたのだとて、斯の如くして送還する事はナチスがユダヤ人に對してとつた同じやり方で慨嘆すべきであると述べてゐる。

（サスカトン發）サスカチワン州は[illegible]の割當を喜んで引受けるものであると同州のダグラス首相は言明[illegible]

歸還する日系兵士

（英國ウイツトレー十一月廿七日發）南東アジアの戰線に從軍してカナダ歸還を待つてゐる六十名の支那系加奈陀兵の中に捕虜の訊問に當つた日系二世兵高島ジョセフ君も加はつてゐる。之等の支那系兵は日本軍の敗後[illegible]

[illegible]また不満を感じたりして騒ぐのではないか。二世の將來に關しては心配無用であることを一言以て云ふ必要がある。」

◇　◇

◇或る人々は、[illegible]に行つて見て[illegible]

[illegible]

…その他、下段の記事は判讀困難[illegible]

勉強する労働階級者

急に冬になりました。トロント名物の頬を刺すやうな風が吹き、どんよりした重苦しい空、今日は雪さへ少し降つてをりました。これから三ヶ月の間、文字通りの酷烈な寒さにおそはれる大きなかして外出する時の気持は身内まで引しまる思ひです。二年余り此土地で暮した私は気候にも生活にも慣れてきたと思はれます。時折白人の知人達から「トロントは好きですか」と訊ねられますが、何時でも「好きです、殊に此市にある種々の文化機関に触れ得られるのを幸福だと思ひます」と答へる。

大学のある都市では大抵秋から冬にかけて種々の教育機関が活動を開始すると思ひますが、トロント市もさういふ機関の多い都市で特に私の注意をよび起したのはワーカース・エヂユケーショナル・アッソシエーションの主催である講習会が毎年大学内の一部にて開催される事であります。

今年は昨年よりも一層強く講習会に行かうといふ心が動きました。いろいろの科目の中より特にソシオロジーを選択して一週間に一晩講習の始まる時間八時に遅刻せない様にと夕食の片付も急いで急いで行きますが、其時刻の電車から降り各の附近で少くて来る大勢の人達は、此のエンヂニアリング・ビルディングの表道の入口からまゐりましたと校舎内へと吸込まれます。

教室の廊下も段々と賑しくなつて行くデスクにより、四五人の中年の者を除いては青年の男女である。実際ここに集つて教授の講義を聞く年老たるたつた一人の日本人それが私である事に自分ながら面白い気持さへ起ります。百名程の聴講生は女子の数が優勢で、人々の顔付からしても異つた国々の系統を引く感を持つ事が窺ひ知られます。併し此の人達は皆同じ労働階級者であります。

無産階級の人達が、自分の置かれてある境遇を考へ階級意識に目ざめると、自然に自己の生存する社会や又夫に直接に影響を及ぼす現世界の趨勢に対し深く関心し、社会を構成する其の基礎となる様々の原因を知らうとする研究心がわき、考へ方も進歩的に又行動も活動的になる事と思はれます。此教室に在る人達の上に、彼等の質問する事柄からしても夫が理解されます。

講師は自然の動作をくつろいだ講義ぶり、生徒も夫々熱心に耳を傾けられる。一時間の講義に続いて数分の休憩があり、残りの一時間は質問にあてられる。講習生の服もふかす次から次へと講師に息もつかせぬ敏活な質問ありは封建制度の因襲に個性を引きずられた、あの陰鬱な不活潑さとは比較にならぬ明光景であります。デモクラチックな雰囲気に生存する人達は、斯も朗々とした性をはじる生存の力を持つものであるかとしみじみ思はれる。私の不充分な英語の力は此人達と共に講義を受ける事は大きい努力でありますが、何事でも努力の報はれざる所には好き収穫はあり得ないといふ理に基いて勉強して居ります。それでも科目の大要だけでもつかみ得る所の予備知識を持つてゐた事が此の講習に大いに役立つて居ります。誰が来て此の講習会が終らうとする頃には遅鈍な私でも多少の努力の跡を示すであらうかと楽しくいそしんでゐます。

所で、戦争も終つて兎にも角にも表面は平和になつたのですが、まだ毎日の新聞では、資本制度の銃剣が、地球の上に新興しつゝある、また興らうとしてゐる民主的制度の頭上に振りかざされてゐる報道を読みます。今は遠い過去め事ですが、故鈴木悦さんが民衆紙の社説欄に「資本主義の崩壊」といふ言葉を屡々記述されたのを今なほふかく私の脳裡にきざまれてゐて、此頃の世界情勢を見る時に資本制度の末世のあがきを見せられるやうな気が致します。今は永遠の平和か又は第三次世界大戦に向ふかの岐路に世界の人類が立たせられてゐるとの事ですが、戦に心ゆるせぬ世界情勢を憂はしう思ひます。日本の近況もたゞ皮相的眺めて心をゆるませ得ないのではないかしらと思はれます。デモクラシーを標榜する假面の裏に恐ろしいファシズムの魔の手が動いてゐる吾々の今日の状態であらうだから。それはさておいて長い間軍国主義の鉄足の下に踏みにじられた日本の大衆の将来に輝かしい正義の社会が生れ出る様に、偉大な指導者の現出と大衆の覚醒を念願してゐます。

それにしても時代はぐんぐんと婦人に思想的に覚醒する事を促して居る様に考へられますが、その時代の潮流に沿うて進み得ない古い考へを固守する人は、それ自身にも不幸であり又社会に対しても缺陥であるといふ事はこばみがたい事でありませう。現在此の国の日本人社会に問題を惹起してゐる帰国申請取消し事件なども、その事柄として多大の同情に堪へませんが、何故早くから時代の事象に真剣なる目を注がなかつたかといふ憾みを覚えます。若い人達殊に婦人の前後の社会に処しての役割は大きい事を思ひますが、私達も全くいつまでも呉下の阿蒙ではゐられません。時代に無知では居られません。（田中[illegible]）

大衆に接して解る其眞意

どう！日本の軍国主義が負けましたね。軍国主義謳歌者でない僕たちも斯様に早く行かうとは思はなかつたのだが……。悲惨な日本よりの報道を見るにつけても軍国主義者の欺瞞振りが腹立たしくなる。此国にゐつても其の尻馬に乗つて一人よがりの愛国者、戦時主義者が一かどの指導者気取で随分と騒ぎたてたばかりでなく世の一般の人々にまで其毒を流しはした罪は一人の切腹位では足らず其罪萬死に値するものであらう。日本の軍国主義は負けたが日本の自由主義は勝つたのだ——他国の力を借りて勝たして貰つたのだとも言へる。今大衆が死の苦しみをしてゐるのも、自由主義日本が生れ出る産みの苦しみである。

女郎の貞操の如く朝には源氏を迎へ夕には平家を送るといふ様な変節漢の多いのに驚く。日本が勝つと信じてゐる間は日本へ帰る事が良策であり、日本が負けたぞとなるや此国に居留まりたいと云ふ様な者は、女郎の貞操と同じく一定の主義主張がなかつた者として侮蔑するほかない。けれども前記の「罪萬死に値する」一人々の指導方針が悪かつたのと就職や再定住の不安、追放の脅威等々の原因があつたとすれば全く同情に堪へないものがある。現に人間は環境に支配される者が多い事は認めねばならぬのだから。だが少くともデモクラシーのイロハでも聞きかじつた人間なら其主義が最後の勝利を得るものである事位は解る筈。秘密主義、独裁主義がいつまでも続くものでない事は火を見るよりも明かである。

斯言ふ僕も一時は日本へ帰りたくてスペイン領事を通して日本行を申請した一人である。併し此国がデモクラシー国である事の見極めがつくと此国に居留まりたくなつたので過般の調査の時には帰国申請のサインはしなかつた。又スペイン領事に申請した当時は道路キャンプに居つて、北米のデモクラシー思想が最も地におちたとしてゐる威と非デモクラチツクな行動に家ろ反抗的態度に出てゐた時だつたのであるが、其後道路監禁に復し、加奈陀人大衆に接しでみて（道路キャンプでは白人に接する機会がなかつた）其民を流れるデモクラチツクな尊の流れてゐないのに驚かせ許だつた。職場の同僚やデパート達への職場を持つ者でも同じ会社に働く人は言ふに及ばず町に買物に出かけても到底敵国人に接する様な態度は見られなかつた。勿論此一事を以て総てがデモクラシーの国だとは言へず中には手のつかぬ職業的排日家も居るだらうが、組合関係や教会関係の人々の所謂正義の叫びとも言ふべき其底に流れてゐる此思想の芽は決して枯れてはゐない事を認めぬ訳には行かなかつた斯う解つて来たので日本行には

[illegible]であるが、然限られた人の中にあつて、それも日本人はかうも白人に[illegible]られぬ道路キャンプに居る時は日本へ帰りたかつたが、普通社会に復して大衆と接しデモクラシーの醍醐ある事が解つたから帰国を[illegible]なつたのである。一がいに悪評がグラついてゐたとばかりも言へないであらうと思ふ。それにしても僕は卑怯な要素を多分に持つてゐることは自認する。十一月十日の会議の"モラシズム"にあつた如く「戦争を正当に批判する力のある方の人達もそれが全然受入れられない状態にあつたならそれは云へ多くは引込んで思ひ出で取付いて居ながら戦で沈黙してゐる事情だつた。僕の考へで最後は絶対て居たからである」一般は、何とはれても一言もない。才能なく己の運命も際悟着の自分なのだから。（ピーシー兼屋にてエス生）

●支援を感謝

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Debates on the Repatriation Policy

From The Hansard, Nov. 21, 22

Policy Announced

Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell reviewed the Japanese policy announced by the Prime Minister in the Commons on Aug. 4, 1944, which made the following points:

1. Canada's Japanese should not be allowed to congregate again in British Columbia.

2. All persons who have shown disloyalty to Canada should be deported.

3. Japanese immigration should not be permitted after the war.

4. People of Japanese origin who have been guilty of no disloyal act or who have not displayed any disloyal intent must be treated fairly and justly.

Mr. Mitchell declared then that his statement on the repatriation policy represents no departure from the policy outlined by the Prime Minister last year.

"At various times during the war, groups of persons of the Japanese race have indicated that it was their desire to go to Japan during the war or as soon thereafter as possible.

"In the early part of 1945, a survey was made to ascertain how many there were who desired to be repatriated to Japan. All persons of the Japanese race who could readily be located were requested to indicate voluntarily their wishes in this respect. No coercion or force or any pressure of any nature was used. On the contrary, every precaution was taken to see that there could be no basis for a charge of coercion.

"There is a total of 10,347 involved in the voluntary requests made for repatriation. Of this number, 6,844 actually signed requests — the remainder are dependent children under sixteen years of age of those who signed. Those signing included 2,923 Japanese nationals, 1,461 naturalized Canadians and 2,460 Canadian-born. Of the 10,347 involved in the requests, more than 70 percent were residing in the interior housing settlements in British Columbia when the survey was undertaken.

"Up to September 2, 1945, the date of the signing of the Japanese surrender, only a very insignificant number had applied to revoke these requests. Since September 2, 1945, applications for revocation have reached us in considerable numbers.

"As the first step in the repatriation of this group, the government decided that it was necessary to obtain the advice of General MacArthur, the supreme allied commander in Japan, as to when he would be prepared to receive these repatriates and we have been advised that he is prepared to accept them whenever shipping arrangements can be completed for the transportation [illegible] people to Japan.

"The government is of the [illegible] that, in general, all [illegible] nationals who have requested repatriation should be [illegible] because it is quite [illegible] their loyalty is to Japan [illegible] than to Canada.

[illegible] the other hand, the government is of the opinion that where [illegible] Canadian citizen of the Japanese [illegible] who applied for repatriation [illegible] subsequently submitted [illegible] prior to the Japanese [illegible] on September 2, 1945 [illegible] to cancel his repatriation request, such cancellation [illegible] permitted.

[illegible] also proposed to review [illegible] of Canadian-born persons of the Japanese race who have applied, subsequently [illegible] Japanese surrender, to re[illegible] request to be sent to [illegible]

[illegible] say, with all the em[illegible] at my command, that no coercion was exercised in the [illegible] of requests for repatriation from persons of the Japanese race. I would not stand for it for one minute, neither would the government nor the people; this is a free country. To support that contention I should like to refer to the fact that recently a thorough investigation was made by the International Red Cross with respect to this very matter. A charge was made by Japanese spokesmen that there had been intimidation and the report of the commissioner is to this effect, that there could be no question whatsoever of intimidation, and that the word had been used wrongly."

MacInnis Critical

Mr. Angus MacInnis (C.C.F. Vancouver East) declared that in order to make possible the resettlement of Canadian Japanese in provinces outside British Columbia, the government will first have to approach the provinces and seek the cancellations of agreements providing for the removal of Japanese after the war.

He proposed secondly that restrictions now prevented them from buying and leasing real property should be removed so that they can buy property to assure their economic welfare, acquire social and economic roots, and they will have more reasons to remain where they have been settled.

Until the Japanese Canadians are given their right of citizenship, Mr. MacInnis said, we shall be faced with the menace of their return to the Pacific coast.

Mr. MacInnis disagreed with the Minister of Labour's statement that no coercion had been used in getting the Japanese to sign the repatriation certificate.

"I saw some of the notices issued; I saw the advertisements. The advertisements said that refusal to move east might afterwards be taken as disloyalty and be used to ship them to Japan."

VIOLATED DEMOCRATIC TRADITION

Mr. MacInnis pointed out that the treatment of persons of Japanese origin in Canada "violated every democratic tradition and every Christian principle."

They were in Canada with the consent of Canada, and 75 per cent or more of them were Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization.

"These people were no more responsible for the military aggression of the Japanese government than any other citizen of Canada.

"No disloyal act has been committed by any Canadian-born Japanese, or, as far as I know, by any person of Japanese origin.

"Yet they have been accused of disloyalty and we never gave them an opportunity to demonstrate their loyalty. They wanted to enlist in our armed services; we would not accept them. Why? for the fear that when the war was over, they might make claims to citizenship rights which they should have in any event. After repeated requests by the British government for the services of Canadians of Japanese origin to be employed in the Pacific war area a small number of Canadian-born Japanese — some [illegible] were allowed to enlist."

Mr. W. G. Case (P.C. Grey North) [illegible] interrupted to ask if Mr. MacInnis were pleading for the return of Japanese to British Columbia and to Vancouver. Mr. MacInnis replied: "No; I am not pleading for any such thing, but I am pleading that the Japanese in Canada be treated the same as every other Canadian is treated."

Should Review Cases

Mr. H. W. Herridge (People's C.C.F. Kootenay West) made six proposals to the government as aids to a solution of the Japanese question:

1. Send back all Japanese of proven disloyalty.

2. A setting up of a tribunal to review applications for a change of decision in connection with declarations formerly made in the matter of repatriation.

"While I freely admit that there was no coercion in the accepted sense of the word, these declarations were signed under circumstances which were certainly not normal, and I believe these people's cases should be reviewed."

3. Immediate investigation of Japanese assets disposed of through the custodian of enemy alien property, and complete restitution of all injustices proven.

4. Giving of publicity to part which people of Japanese origin played in the war effort.

5. Pass legislation which will assure fair employment practices.

6. Push education campaigns "to develop a high appreciation and understanding of this important problem."

Public bodies have expressed their opinions on the matter of Japanese, but these opinions have been vacillating.

Had Personal Experience

Mr. P. H. Ashby (S.C. Edmonton East) said he had some personal experience with the Japanese.

He secured the services of a Japanese family, provided them with cottage and other things. Before long this man "in my presence pointed to our own training planes flying overhead and said, 'Japanese better.' I heard his children in our yard singing, 'Hong Kong Singapore, Hong Kong Singapore.'

"Then this man . . . told me that while he was in the camp at Jasper these Japanese had secretly manufactured knives, some of them long, thin, slender knives, from bits of saws and so on, so that, as far as I understood him, practically all of them were armed."

Citizenship is Sacred

Mr. Dan McIver (L. Fort William) said: "British Columbia has no greater responsibility than any other province to supply homes to those who have come out from Japan and their descendants. But Canadian citizenship is a sacred thing, whether a man be Japanese, Indian or Irish, his citizenship is his sacred right."

Mr. Mitchell, minister of labor, said in comment to the above: "I agree with that. But always remember this, that when this nation gives citizenship to an individual from another country, that citizenship carries with it certain obligations.

"Up until the defeat of Japan the Japanese wanted to go back to their own country . . . But when the atomic bomb dropped and Japan was defeated they were prepared to change their minds. That is the position in a nutshell."

Extend "Protected" Zone

Mr. Thomas Reid (L. New Westminster) made the following suggestions:

1. Extend the "protected" zone in British Columbia from the point 100 miles from the coast right to the eastern boundary of the province until such time as the Japanese can be resettled elsewhere.

2. Send back those who requested repatriation. Mr. Reid added: "The minister spoke last night as though he might be allowing a whole lot who were just Japanese nationals to change their minds. There may be some cases where injustices have been done, and those people should be given a further chance. But the vast majority knew what they were doing when they signed for repatriation, and the government should not be weak enough to allow them to make any change."

Mr. Reid made a number of charges against people of Japanese origin:

"Every Japanese in this country was, before the war, and I believe they still are, duly registered with Japan.

"Why has not one of them . . . stood up and said, I am a Canadian; I was born here of Japanese parents, but I am a Canadian. I have no allegiance to Japan. They do not have any hold on me at all.

"The Japanese cannot be assimilated.

"I make the statement, without fear of successful contradiction, that the Japanese came to this country under a definite plan of the Japanese war lords . . . 52 million yen were sent back by the Japanese on the Pacific coast to Japan. That was returnable money, as shown by the Japanese records."

Something like 2,200, most of them Canadian-born, requested the Spanish Consul to have them returned to Japan previous to the R.C.M.P. survey.

The New Canadian, published by Canadian-born Japanese has kept absolutely silent both on the atrocities of Japan and likewise on the defeat of Japan.

Vast Majority Disloyal

Mr. Howard C. Green (P.C. Vancouver South) reviewed the Japanese problem, stressing their great concentration in British Columbia coast.

"The present Japanese situation is the result of the failure of the Canadian people to heed those Canadians who live west of the Rocky mountains.

"Births in Canada were registered with the Japanese consul in Vancouver . . . (In view of the total power of the Japanese emperor over these people,) how can one expect the vast majority, the rank and file of the Japanese in Canada, to have loyalty to Canada first and to Japan second?"

Mr. Green read a recent clipping from the Vancouver Sun stating "Jap spies busy here during war," and expounded on the theme of Japanese espionage.

"Those who remained in British Columbia have been very hard to persuade to move," Mr. Green said, and he pointed out the uncooperative attitude of eastern centres in the matter of dispersal.

So Terribly Different

Mr. F. Rose (Lab. Prog. Montreal Cartier) said: "It is always dangerous when you start picking against one group. Maybe the next time it will be the Italians or perhaps the Jews. It so happens that I am unable to see what is supposed to make these people so terribly different."

29,000 Missionaries

Mr. George Cruickshank (L. Fraser Valley) asked if someone would tell him of a way which would be easier, quicker and cheaper to get 29,000 missionaries to teach Canada's democratic way of life than by sending the Japanese back to Japan to tell their friends about it.

He quoted at length a letter from The Vancouver Sun, allegedly written by "loyal Canadian Japanese" at the time of Prince and Princess Chichibu's visit some years back. The letter said: "We Japanese people regard our imperial family as divine and whose sanctity is inviolable."

Mr. Cruickshank said he could give their signature if necessary.

Right to Happiness

Mr. Solon Low (S.C. Peace River) argued from a premise (based on personal experience) that Canada's Japanese are non-assimilable.

"Anytime you have in your country a non-assimilable minority, those people cannot be happy because eventually they will build up an inferiority complex. A racial inferiority complex can end in only one thing, and that is racial prejudice and hatred.

"They have a right to happiness; they are seeking happiness. My judgment is that we in Canada have the responsibility in the first place of bringing them here and of settling them here; and it is our responsibility to see to it that everything is done to help them find happiness. I think the only place where they can find happiness is among their own kind . . . It seems to me we can afford to help them get back to their native land, back among their own, and help them to re-establish themselves over there.

"I think that is the Christian way of looking at the matter."

Too Much Money

Mr. J. F. Pouliot (Ind. L. Temiscouata) said: "I cannot conceive that the treasury has enough money to pay $2,500,000 to deport Japanese when . . . the Department of Mines and Resources is charging $1,350 for the repatriation of two nuns . . . from Japan."

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News Notes Across Canada

Evacuation From Kelowna Completed

KELOWNA, B.C.—Seventy-five evacuees, all of whom signified their desire to remain in Canada, have left this area in accordance with the request of civic officials that they be out of this district in November, the CP reported. The group consisted of 47 men and 28 women.

One hundred and two other evacuees from the coast who signed for repatriation are permitted to reside here to await arrangements for transportation to Japan. It was stipulated that the repatriates would have to be moved within one year.

Veteran Appeals For Fair Play

TORONTO, Ont.—A plea for fair play and tolerance was voiced by Robert R. Holla, veteran of World War I, at the Toronto Veterans' Association, Local 321, on November 20. He declared that there should be no discrimination against loyal Japanese Canadians.

Interior Towns PTA Meet in New Denver

NEW DENVER, B.C.—The Parent-Teacher Associations from the Slocan Valley centres, Rosebery and New Denver, met here November 6 to discuss various problems on education.

Y. Iwasaki, in his address to the gathering, stressed the importance of education and urged the PTA's to carry on their work despite unsettled conditions.

Kamloops Wants Evacuees Removed

KAMLOOPS, B.C.—The Kamloops board of trade set itself a 3-point program on the Japanese question, The Vancouver Sun reported, Nov. 21.

It will seek removal from Kamloops of all "special permit" Japanese as soon as possible, earliest possible repatriation of all who have voted to return to Japan, and, eventually, return to the pre-war status when Kamloops had only two Japanese families.

FOR HOLIDAY ISSUE

- ALL CONTRIBUTIONS — SNAPSHOTS, ARTICLES, POEMS, ETC., MUST BE MAILED IMMEDIATELY.

CCF Protests Govt. Deportation Policy

TORONTO, Ont.—Among resolutions passed by the CCF party's twelfth annual convention on November 26 was a protest against the federal government policy in sending Japanese Canadians to Japan under a "so-called" voluntary repatriation plan.

Nanaimo Farmers' Meet Approves Expulsion

NANAIMO, B.C.—A resolution from Cowichan urging that all Japanese Canadians be sent to Japan, and that Ottawa be urged to use every effort to bring this about, regardless of their birthplaces, was approved unanimously by the Nanaimo Farmers' Institute convention on November 21.

Speakers said some provinces were considering giving them citizenship, which would eliminate any right to move them out, the report stated.

Delay Citizenship Bill

OTTAWA, Ont.—The passage of the Citizenship Bill will be postponed until the next session, it was announced in the House of Commons last week. The bill is designed to define the status of Canadian citizens and clarify and consolidate the law on matters of naturalization and nationality.

Sumiko Miyashita Organ Dedicated to Church

EDMONTON, Alta.—A dedication service of the Sumiko Miyashita Memorial organ was held at the Bissell Church on November 18. The Rev. J. T. Stephens, of All Peoples' Mission, was in charge of the service.

The memorial organ was presented by Mr. Reg. Miyashita, the husband of Sumiko Miyashita. Mrs. Miyashita was very active in the church before death claimed her on Oct. 14. She was leader for the C.G.I.T., Sunday School and the Church choir. She had just won her ATCM in June.

OBITUARY

TORAKI SHIMAMOTO

SLOCAN, B.C.—The death is reported of Toraki Shimamoto, 67, who passed away at the Slocan City Hospital on October 31. Final funeral services were held on November 3 at the Buddhist Church.

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People Are Saying...

Alias Jack Lee. Way back in June, 1940, a lone Japanese Canadian in Quebec city went through a lot of rigmarole getting references from Vancouver, local Salvation Army, etc., and got himself enlisted in the Canadian army.

Jack Nakamoto, that was his name then, went into the Commando branch of the Royal Canadian Engineers and kept his fingers crossed hoping to see some action. But the hard training he had in England broke his health; he caught wet pleurisy, was sent back to Canada and honorably discharged.

Later he tried to land a good job but wasn't so successful, partly because of his racial background, partly because of his lack of qualifications. On advice of army officers he even tried having his name changed legally to Jack Lee. That didn't help much.

Last year he was working in the newly opened Modes du Jour (owned by Mr. Shimtakahara) in Montreal when he got sick again from trying to combine too much work and study.

He's still in Royal Edward Laurential Hospital in Ste. Agathe des Monts, where he's been learning grapho-analysis (handwriting analysis) from identification experts.

Jack says it's scientific—nothing like fortune-telling, and it's used in the best of commercial, police and intelligence fields. Personality traits may be determined through handwriting. You can't tell what will hapen to a guy, but you can tell how he'd act in different circumstances.

Jack thinks he's expert enough to hang up his shingle, and so the ad on this page. One buck is a lot of money but he says it's worth it to find out about yourself.

He did a sample reading for the editor and convinced him it was on the level. Maybe Jack will get some customers, maybe he won't. But he's got his fingers crossed.

* * *

For the San Patients. In New Denver a concert was held at Bosun Hall, Nov. 19, 20, to raise money for Sanatorium Patients' Christmas gifts. On the program were solos, odoris, piano pieces, dress parade. The concert went over big, with people coming from Slocan and Rosebery. Dance held after the concert was a success too, with interesting change of scenery.

Pink Carnations. The bride wore a long white lace gown, a starched net headdress, held her trailing tulle veil, and she carried pale pink carnations, roses and chrysanthemums. Miss Matsue Jane Wakida was bridesmaid and Masayoshi Kobayashi, best man. Reception was held at China Jade Chop Suey, and the couple, Mr. Philip Kobayashi and bride (Emiko Nishiyama) left Kamloops on a honeymoon tour of Interior towns.

More About Marriages. Matron of honor for the Frank Hatashita-Toshika Nagai marriage in Toronto was Mrs. Yasuko Ishida; best man was Kojiro Ebisuzaki of Hamilton; organist, Mary Hamazaki. Reception was held at Chungking Restaurant and the couple headed for a Montreal honeymoon.

Heard Doug Fujiwara and Husky Shintani middle-aisled it Saturday, Nov. 24.

Easter Surprise. Friend Halford D. Wilson, former Vancouver alderman, and also a major, has been awarded a medal by the French government for his part in the capture of 612 German prisoners.

He is expected home by Easter.

Personal Notes From Far and Near

HENMI—OKAZAKI

TORONTO, Ont.—A wedding of wide interest was solemnized in the beautiful setting of Whycliffe College Chapel here on November 17, when Miss Mary Ruriko Okazaki, only daughter of Mr. Susuke Okazaki and the late Mrs. Okazaki, became the bride of Mr. Jackson Itsuo Henmi, formerly of Victoria, B.C. Rev. Ramsay Armitage, principal of Whycliffe College and former minister of Christ Church Cathedral in Vancouver where the bride was once a member of the choir, officiated.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a wedding gown of white brocade, fashioned in sweetheart neckline, moulded bodice and skirt drifting into a long train. Her full-length veil was held by a coronet of white gardenias, and she carried a cascade of white chrysanthemums. Miss Marie Akiyama of Montreal, the bridesmaid, was gowned in turquoise with matching finger-tip veil trimmed with flowers and carried a bouquet of pink and white mums.

The best man was Mr. George Yoshio Uyede.

During the signing of the register, Mr. Frank Katsushi Kumagai was soloist.

Messrs. Terry Uyede, Jimmy Kitamura, Dick Matsumoto, Teiji Tsumura, Takeo Kuwabara, Thomas Kuwabara and John Takeda were ushers.

After the ceremony, the bride's father, Mr. Okazaki, and Mr. and Mrs. Uyede, who represented the groom's parents, received the host of guests, many of whom were occidentals and out-of-towners, in the Reading Room of the College. A reception dinner was held at the home of Mrs. Matsumoto.

The couple left the following day on a trip to Montreal and Quebec City.

OHASHI—TAINAKA

VERNON, B.C.—Miss Misao Tainaka of Oyama and Mr. Takeo Ohashi of Vernon, were the principals of a marriage which was solemnized on November 11 at the United Church here. Rev. A. Yoshioka performed the ceremony.

Baishakunins for the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. K. Matsumoto and Mr. and Mrs. S. Tomiye.

* * *

TOMIMOTO—OKAMURA

CALGARY, Alta.—The Knox United Church was the setting for the marriage of Miss Chiyeko Okamura of Elie, Man., to Mr. Hiroshi Tomimoto of this city on November 21. Rev. Hewhan officiated.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. J. Matsuoka of Calgary.

* * *

Births

NEW DENVER, B.C.—Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Machida became the proud parents of a baby boy, Kenji, at the Slocan Community Hospital here on November 13.

* * *

KASLO, B.C.—Two stork visits were recorded here during the month of November. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kameda welcomed an addition to the family—a baby boy on November 24. Mr. and Mrs. T. Togari became the proud parents of a baby girl recently.

* * *

Card of Thanks

I would like to extend my deepest appreciation to all my friends in Kelowna, B.C. for their kindnesses during my four-year stay there. Special thanks for all the parties and presents at the time of my departure. Also hearty thanks to my brothers and friends for their kind hospitality during my brief stay in Edmonton.

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